PART II

(i) Revenue.

1099. The year registered a change from a continuous period of anxiety and distress conditions for the last three years to a period of plenty ushered in by copious rainfall which was generally well distributed and timely resulting in very good harvest. In certain parts of the State the rainfall was excessive causing damage to crops. But on the whole the seasonal conditions were favourable. Both wet and dry crops were good. The markets were well supplied, and food grains were available in the open market in sufficient quantities due to the decontrol. Material Prosperity of the People.

1100. There was no distress in any part of the State in the year. Still, relief works and other measures were continued in the parts affected during the previous year, under the control of the Commissioner for Distress Relief in order to mitigate hardships that might be felt by the ryot class in the early part of the year. Distress.

1101. The average rainfall during the year was more than that of 35 years average. The rainfall being copious and generally well distributed, the seasonal and crop conditions were generally good resulting in an average yield of Re. 0-12-0 crop with a few exceptions, *viz.*, (1) Bagepalli Taluk in Kolar District where owing to late rains no Kartike Crop of Paddy was taken under the tanks and the paddy crop which was raised later suffered a partial failure owing to inadequacy of water though this was stated to be partly due to the indifference of the ryot class also, (2) in the Districts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Mysore, Mandya, Bellary and Tumkur where crops on a few small extents were damaged due to breach of tanks or floods in rivers and excessive rains. There was a general increase in production of food grains and there was no evidence of scarcity conditions except in the beginning of the year. The prices of Agricultural and Commercial Commodities continued to be high generally though there appeared to be a slight tendency towards decline in latter part of the year in some cases. The economic condition of the people was satisfactory though the high prices affected the middle and

salaried classes to a certain extent. Fodder and water were available to the cattle in sufficient quantities.

1102. The prices of principal food grains issued from Government Depots—rice, ragi, jowar and wheat continued to be controlled though almost complete decontrol policy was in force during the year in respect of private transactions.

1103. The year witnessed exceptionally good and timely showers resulting in conditions approaching plenty and very good harvest after an anxious period of three years. In order to safeguard the interests of both the consumer and producer during the initial period of decontrol distribution of foodgrains was still procured through depots, co-operative societies, etc., and a scheme of voluntary purchase of paddy was also introduced during the year with a view to avoid steep fall in the open market prices beyond the economic level as it might adversely affect the agriculturist.

Special measures to ameliorate the condition of the Agriculturists.

1104. The scheme of sanctioning subsidy for sinking irrigation wells sanctioned in 1946 which was continued from time to time was in force during the year. The outright grant payable as subsidy was limited to Rs. 250 per well in addition to a loan of Rs. 750 subject to the condition that the aggregate value of subsidy and loan should not exceed 75 per cent of the estimated cost of the well.

1105. In order to bring fallow lands under cultivation it was notified that the "Fallow Land Act" to be in force in the State for a period of 5 years with effect from 15th December 1953.

1106. With a view to regulate the Law which governs the relations of land-lords and tenants of agricultural lands, etc., the "Tenancy Act" which was notified on 10th December 1953 came into effect from 1st January 1954 in respect of all the Taluks except the Taluks in Bellary District.

Emigration and Immigration.

1107. There was no unusual movement of Labour either from or into the State during the year. It was reported that labourers from the Tamil Province of Madras immigrated into Kadur, Tarikere and Chikmagalur Taluks, in groups, in search of employment and some of them made those places as their permanent homes particularly in the area of the Bhadra Reservoir Project. Those that entered the Shimoga District from and outside the State were provided with skilled or unskilled employment in the Mysore

Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi and other allied industries located at Bhadravathi Town, Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog. There was the normal immigration of Estate Coolies from South and North Canara Districts into the State for employment in coffee, rubber, tea estates in Chickmagalur District and wet and garden lands in the taluks of Shimoga, Shikarpura, Sorab and Thirthahalli Taluks of Shimoga District.

1108. The Labour Classes found sufficient food and employment in the State. Owing to the improvement in the seasonal conditions, the works undertaken to afford relief to the poor classes in the previous years were reduced in volume and extent during the year.

Alienation of State Lands.

1109. A total extent of 574 acres 34 ¾ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 256-7-6 was alienated during the year as against 308 acres 4⅜ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 216-14-9 alienated during the previous year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

1110. An extent of 100,008 acres 15 guntas was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 10,449 acres 30 guntas of land was surrendered making a total of 1,10,458 acres 6 guntas. Of these, an extent of 483 acres 16 guntas was disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,09,974 acres 30 guntas at the end of the year.

1111. A sum of Rs. 3,445-9-4 was realised by the disposal of the land, and the assessment levied thereon was Rs. 135-15-0.

Date Reserve Lands.

1112. An extent of 2,76,646 acres 7½ guntas was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 584 acres 30 guntas was surrendered during the year making a total extent of 2,77,230 acres 37½ guntas available for disposal. An extent of 2,773 acres was disposed of leaving a balance of 2,74,457 acres 36½ guntas for disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 29,625 was realised by the disposal of of the date reserve lands.

Darkhasts.

1113. The number of dharkhasts pending at the beginning the year was 10,331 and the number received was 28,402 making a total of 38,733. Out of these, 29,861 dharkhasts were disposed of leaving a balance of 8,872 at the close of the year.

1114. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 52,213 acres 35 guntas (61,718 acres 16 guntas) and the amount realised was Rs. 7,57,606-8-0. The assessment levied on them was Rs. 49,443-11-9.

Grow More Food Scheme.

1115. The total extent of land granted from the inception of the Scheme up to the end of June 1954 was 3,61,235 acres 10 guntas. Of this the grant in respect of 75,810 acres 36 guntas were cancelled for violation of the conditions of the grant.

Area under occupation and Area cropped.

1116. The total area under occupation during the year was 86, 46,532 (86,66,846) acres. The net area cropped was 68,29,942 (66,16,584) acres showing a net increase of 2,13,358 acres.

1117. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 21·00 (23·66). The percentage of land allowed to be fallow was the highest in the case of Hassan District being 35·4 and the lowest in the Bangalore District being 8·3.

1118. The total area cultivated with the select crops *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar (cholam), sugarcane and cotton in several districts of the State was as follows :—

		1952-53.	*1953-54.*
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Paddy	...	7,53,119	8,49,222
Ragi	...	17,08,065	17,25,088
Horsegram	...	7,68,340	8,68,567
Jowar (Cholam)	...	5,71,261	5,28,323
Sugarcane	...	45,753	52,386
Cotton	...	83,176	1,34,163

1119. There is an increase in area under all crops.

Expansion of cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar, Chitaldrug District.

1120. The total extent of land channels under occupation was 10,651 acres 14 guntas.

1121. The total demand, collection and balance under several heads were Rs. 96,505 (Rs. 82,597), Rs. 84,308 (Rs. 69,603) and Rs. 12,197 (Rs. 12,994), respectively. The Vani Vilas Sagar Consultative Committee met at frequent intervals and discussed the several problems relating to the development of irrigation under Vani Vilas Sagar and its channels.

1122. The total atchkat under Marconahalli Reservoir spreading over 30 villages is 14,063 acres out of which 1,767 acres is dry belt zone area and 1,425 acres is wet and garden lands and the remaining 10,871 acres comprise occupied lands. Irrigation under Marconahalli Reservoir, Kunigal Taluk.

1123. The area irrigated by the Channel was 5,117 acres 10 guntas during the year. Development of Cultivation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel.

1124. The Reservoir at Anajanapur in the Shikarpur Taluk with its two channels have been constructed to irrigate lands in 30 villages—R.B. 24 Villages L.B. 6 Villages. Anjanapur Reservoir.

1125. A sum of Rs. 22,96,781-8-0 was disbursed as under:— Loans.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Land Improvement loan ...	2,89,766	8	0
2.	Takavi Loans ...	20,07,015	0	0
	Total Rs. ...	22,96,781	8	0

1126. Twenty-two thousand one hundred and eighteen applications for a loan of Rs. 52,12,005 were dealt with during the year. Twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-two applications for a loan of Rs. 18,29,150 were sanctioned. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-five applications for a sum of Rs. 7,31,145 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Takavi Loans.

1127. The Scheme of the Land Record of Rights has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as to some of the Inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. It may take some more years before all the Inam Villages are surveyed, settled and the Record of Rights Scheme introduced into them. Action was taken to expedite the introduction of Record of Rights Scheme into as many Inam villages as practicable. Record of Rights.

1128. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous year was Rs. 10,02,615. A sum of Rs. 4,12,398-4-2 was collected leaving a balance of Land Improvement loans.

Rs. 5,90,216-13-10. The percentage of collection to demand was 49·5 as against 43·75 in the previous year.

1129. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 3,77,375-6-4. A sum of Rs. 1,50,552-7-6 was recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,26,822-14-10 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 48·5 (39).

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

1130. The number of Boundary Marks inspected by the Amildars and Revenue Inspectors was 15,89,849 (17,65,007). Fifty-three thousand three hundred and forty-seven boundary marks were found missing or in a state of disrepair and of these, 24,217 were set right by the occupants concerned.

Frontier Boundary Marks.

1131. All the frontier Boundary Marks in the State were inspected at the time of the Taluk Jamabandy as well during the course of Revenue Officers' tours.

Mutation cases.

1132. Out of 3,86,033 mutation cases, 2,35,938 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,50,095 at the end of the year.

1133. Out of a demand of Rs. 5,26,018 mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 2,95,703 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2, 30,315 at the close of the year.

Hissa fees.

1134. There was a total demand of Rs. 5,14,613 of which Rs. 90,292 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 4,24,321.

Tanks

1135. There were in all 2,710 major and 20,945 minor tanks in the State during the year. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 230 and 1,082, respectively.

Chowtayi Tanks.

1136. There were 187 Chowtayi tanks in the State and the amount of remission the Chowtayidars are entitled to in respect of these tanks was Rs. 3,410.

Village Forests.

1137. There were 239 village forests in the State at the beginning of the year. No fresh village forest was constituted during the year.

Toll Gates.

1138. There were 49 Toll-Gates in the State, of which 8 were interior and 41 frontier Toll-Gates. All the eight interior Toll-Gates and 36 Frontier Toll-Gates along with their 11 Check-Gates were managed departmentally. The remaining four frontier Toll-Gates in Tumkur District and

one frontier Toll-Gate in Hassan District with its Check-Gate were let out on contract.

1139. The income from the departmentally managed toll-gates was Rs. 1,98,051 (Rs. 2,06,680).

(ii) Muzrai.

1140. Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai Institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore and on the Independence and Republic days.

1141. Special thanks giving prayers were offered in all the Muzrai Institutions on 15th July 1953, for proper and plentiful rainfall in the country.

1142. Important utsavams, jatras and car festivals and the urus of Nawab Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Ali Khan at Gumbuz were conducted satisfactorily according to schedule.

1143. Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, was transferred to the control of the Education Department with effect from 19th August 1953.

1144. The number of major Muzrai Temples was increased from 203 to 238. The number of minor Muzrai Temples was also increased from 1,263 to 1,280. There were 13,463 village muzrai temples and 52 (49) minor Mohamadan institutions during the year. There were also four major, 17 minor and 57 village jain bastis, 366 mathas and 57 chattrams.

Sri Sringeri Mutt.

1145. The Administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and Jahagir with all its endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government during the year.

1146. The income of the Mutt and Jahagir under the revenue heads amounted to Rs. 1,54,515 (Rs. 2,51,549), the apparent fall in income was due to the non-receipt of the full amount of Rs. 2 lakhs provided under sandalwood. The expenditure charged to service heads amounted to Rs. 2,65,659 (Rs. 2,75,762).

1147. The total collection during the year including bagayet remission of Rs. 4,560 in Sringeri Jahagir was Rs. 74,751 out of a total demand of Rs. 94,178 under land revenue.